World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXIV, No. 8 October, 1948

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United Nations Day, 1948

The peoples of all nations this month celebrate the rst holiday dedicated to enduring world peace.)ctober 24th has been proclaimed by the Secretariat s United Nations Day, the third anniversary of the ate when the United Nations became an effective orking organization.

United Nations Day is being celebrated while the eneral Assembly meets in a sombre atmosphere of loom and foreboding. The assassination of Count ernadotte and the heightening tension in Berlin were ne immediate causes for the note of desperation in pening addresses and early proceedings. The dele- ations could not fail to realize that they talk of peace t Paris, while at home their governments prepare for ar. The member states gather around the UN con- rence table even while negotiations between some ations deteriorate at an increasing tempo. The fateful ature of the 1948 Assembly meeting is clearly indi- ted in the stirring words of Pope Pius XII:

> "Men of learning and experience, of high character and lofty ideals, fully conscious of their momentous responsibility to civilization and culture, will put forth their best efforts to reinsure the family of nations and, as we fondly hope, not only save it from an unimaginable cataclysm but put it on the road that leads to joy in justice to all working men and employers alike, to the morality in national and individual life that has found its only possible basis in religious faith in God. If ever an assembly of men, gathered at a critical crossroad in history, needed the help of prayer, it is this Assembly of the United Nations."

In the current grim world situation, there is no rtainty that the United Nations can cope with the plosive issues. Yet a realistic appraisal of the United ations shows that it has already accomplished much a world atmosphere which at no time has been con- ucive to constructive international parleys. Not only the member states bring their stubborn problems the United Nations for solution, but the world's oples take the UN decisions seriously. In the area of curity, the United Nations has guided fruitful nego- tions in such trouble spots as Iran, Indonesia, India, lestine, and, probably with less success, in Greece d Korea. The development of international demo- atic procedures in the rough and tumble of UN bates continues to be a signal contribution to ective world diplomacy.

In the humanitarian field the Specialized Agencies have done their work with dramatic effect. The World Health Organization has whipped epidemics under control. 185,000 refugees have already been settled in various countries by the International Refugee Organization, which hopes to help 800,000 other DP's find new homes by June 30, 1950. Undernourished and sick children in 12 European countries and China are regularly receiving food and medicine through the International Children's Emergency Fund. The Food and Agricultural Organization strives to defeat the Malthusian prophecies by developing ways to produce enough food for the world's increasing population.

Despite the remarkable advances realized by the United Nations, the charge continues to be made that the machinery of the world organization is not working. Actually there has been no authentic opportunity to try it out, inasmuch as the UN is designed to maintain a peace which has not yet been made. Notwithstanding, the UN holds the respect of the world's nations, and the Secretariat and the delegations vigorously seek ways to strengthen the machinery without jeopardizing the entire organization.

The issue of most vital concern with respect to the power of the United Nations continues to be the moral support with which the people of all lands undergird it. At this critical time, when the diplomats despair of keeping the peace, the common people must speak out boldly for peace with justice, through world organization. The churches and synagogues must make their prophetic voices heard.

One observer has pointed out that "the campaign in support of the UN carried on by the churches was perhaps the most effective piece of social action in a century." The task of staunchly backing the United Nations is far from finished, has, in fact, scarcely begun. Should not the churches and synagogues, by their moral and spiritual leadership, guide the people out of the appalling disillusion of the post war years? Should they not teach the people to nurture the patience which is part of the mentality of peace, the patience that knows there are no shortcut solutions to the problems of our era, the patience that lays long-range plans and does "time thinking"? Must they not, on United Nations Day and throughout the year ahead, help the people to develop an invincible will for peace with justice? This is their contribution to the redemption of our desperately troubled time.

Items of Interest

Annual Meeting of World Alliance

The American Council of the World Alliance will hold its annual meeting on Monday, November 15, at 10:00 a. m. at Merrill House, 170 East 64th Street, New York City. A program and formal invitation will be sent to World Alliance members within a few days.

Provisional Committee for New World Alliance

The Provisional Committee for the World Alliance for International Friendship through Religion met on Tuesday, September 28th, in the offices of the Church Peace Union in New York City. An Administrative Board and a Ways and Means Committee were named. Arrangements were made for holding an all-day meeting of the committee and friends on Friday, December 10th, in New York, with an evening meeting, open to the public, in the auditorium of Hunter College. The detailed program will be published next month. In the meantime, Youthbuilders are working on another dramatic presentation of the role of religion in world affairs, which will be given at the December meeting as a sequel to the drama presented at the June Conference in Town Hall.

The Lambeth Conference Encyclical Letter

The Lambeth Conference recently called together, for the first time in 18 years, bishops of the world-wide Anglican Communion. In its comprehensive encyclical letter, the Conference included a section on Communism and Human Rights. After stressing the new menace to the world of Marxian Communism with its totalitarian, atheistic, and materialistic gospel, the bishops point to Communism as a "judgment on the church." The following excerpts from the encyclical letter are especially noteworthy as the East-West split continues to bedevil the diplomatic world:

> "Christians must repudiate this form of Communism and must condemn the cruelties, injustice, and lying propaganda which are inherent in it. But they cannot ignore certain lessons which are to be learnt from the unquestionable fact that Communism has awakened a disciplined response in the minds of many, both in the West and in the East, who do not necessarily share its atheism or its doctrine of man. To them Communism appears as a protest against social injustice. It seems to them to have inherited a concern for the depressed and downtrodden which is—wherever it is true to its vocation—a glory of the Church. In a very real sense there is here a judgment on Church and on society.
>
> "We do not suggest that Communism is the only influence in our political and economic world against which the Christian conscience must take its stand. There are other forms of economic domination, characteristic of our Western society, which show something of th same ruthlessness, and, whatever their outwar profession, do not in their practice exhibit ar clearer recognition of moral law."

Interchange of Preachers

The Committee on Interchange of Preachers ha concluded a successful series of ministerial inte changes. The American committee, under the dire tion of its chairman, the Rev. John S. Bonnell and i secretary, Dr. Harry N. Holmes, cooperates in th exchange program with the British committee, th Federal Council of Churches, and the World Counc of Churches.

The clergymen who participated in the progra have given enthusiastic reports about their receptio and testify to the new insights they have gained whil preaching in other countries across the sea.

The visitors from Britain were:

Very Rev. A. S. Duncan Jones Dean of Chichester	Rev. R. W. Hugh-Jones Muswell Hill, London
Very Rev. Porter-Goff Provost of Portsmouth	Rev. Harold Cockburn Dumfries, Scotland
Dr. John Short Bournemouth	Rev. Harold T. Donaldson Dundee, Scotland

Rev. William Erskine Blackburne, Aberdeen

The American clergymen who visited Britain were

Dr. John S. Bonnell	Dr. Jesse M. Bader
Dr. William S. Boyd Pittsburgh	Dr. William S. Meyer Rochester, New York
Dr. Lowell R. Ditzen Utica, New York	Dr. Louis W. Pitt, Jr. Manchester, New Hampshire
Dr. Phillips P. Elliot Brooklyn, New York	Dr. Geoffrey W. Stafford Madison, New Jersey
Dean Lynn Harold Hough New York City	Dr. Ralph G. Turnbull Philadelphia
Rev. James W. Kennedy Lexington, Kentucky	Dr. Ebree H. Blackard Gastonia, North Carolina

Preaching appointments were also made for Austral ian and New Zealand ministers:

Rev. Alan Walker Sydney, Australia	Rev. Jonathan P. L. Evans Watson Bay, Australia
Rev. John Garrett Sydney, Australia	Rev. Dr. Raymond Dudley Christchurch, New Zealand

Rev. J. S. Moyes, Bishop of Armadale, Australia

World Friendship among Children

The Committee on World Friendship among Chil dren sponsors a project in which American childre can share their Christmas or Chanukah celebration with children overseas. The Committee, under th direction of Church World Service, urges Americar children and their families to send gifts to children i other countries where the festival seasons are othe wise marked by little joy. $3 will cover the cost o shipping a package containing mittens, wool caps scarves, shirts, and similar items. The gift package may be earmarked for a boy or girl from 6 to 18 years of age, in any of 14 European countries or China Send your $3. to World Friendship among Children 214 East 21st Street, New York 10, New York; o write for directions to follow, if individual children or classes wish to make up their own packages fo shipment abroad.

The Church and the Disorder of Society

One of the sections at the recent Amsterdam meeting of the World Council of Churches dealt with "The Church and the Disorder of Society". The significant report of this section is of such importance that it is here briefly summarized:

The report recognizes the "social crisis of unparalleled proportions" which the world today is experiencing. The crisis stems in large part from man's refusal to see and admit his responsibility to God as primary. Our modern secular society, moreover, "underestimates both the depth of evil in human nature and the full height of freedom and dignity of the children of God". The two chief factors contributing to the crisis of our age are (1) the vast concentrations of power and (2) the tremendous technical and industrial advances of our day which have tended to undermine "the natural foundations of society in family, neighborhood and craft".

Ways in which the churches themselves have contributed "to the very evils which they are tempted to blame wholely on the secularization of society" are noted in the report. All too often the churches have given religious sanction to privileged groups, races, and political combinations, and have often failed to interpret their message and responsibility in this-worldly and social terms.

Freedom and Responsibility

"A responsible society", as defined in the report, "is one where freedom is the freedom of men who acknowledge responsibility to justice and public order, and where those who hold political authority or economic power are responsible for its exercise to God and the people whose welfare is affected by it. Man must never be made a mere means for political or economic ends. Man is not made for the state but the state for man; man is not made for production but production for man. For a society to be responsible under modern conditions it is required that the people have freedom to control, to criticize and to change their governments, that power be made responsible by law and tradition, and be distributed as widely as possible through the whole community."

Communism's Challenge to Christianity

The report examined communism in our modern world and sought to explain its strong appeal to great masses of people in many parts of the world. Christians should realize that for many, especially for many young men and women, communism seems to stand for a vision of human equality and universal brotherhood for which they were prepared by Christian influences." No Christian should fail to recognize, according to the report, that many churches are involved in forms of economic injustice and racial discrimination which have created or helped to perpetuate conditions which favor the growth of communism; many depressed groups have come to believe that the churches are against them or indifferent to their plight.

In its estimate of Christianity and atheistic Marxist communism of our day, the report lists four points of conflict: "(1) the communist promise of what amounts to a complete redemption of man in history; (2) the belief that a particular class, by virtue of its role as the bearer of a new order, is free from the sins and ambiguities that Christians believe to be characteristic of all human existence; (3) the materialistic and deterministic teachings, however they may be qualified, that are incompatible with the Christian belief in man as a person, made in God's image and responsible to Him; (4) the actual methods of communists in dealing with their opponents, in the demand of the party on its members for an exclusive and unqualified loyalty, which belongs only to God, and the policies of communist dictatorship in controlling every aspect of life."

Christianity and Capitalism

The report further pointed to the churches' responsibility to make clear the following four areas of conflict between Christianity and capitalism: "(1) Capitalism tends to subordinate what should be the primary task of any economy — the meeting of human needs — to the economic advantages of those who have most power over its institutions. (2) It tends to produce serious inequalities. (3) It has developed a practical form of materialism in Western nations in spite of their Christian background, for it has placed the greatest emphasis upon success in making money. (4) It has also kept the people of capitalist countries subject to a kind of fate which has taken the form of such social catastrophies as mass unemployment."

This division of the report urges Christian churches to reject the ideologies of both communism and laissez-faire capitalism and further to reject the false assumption that these are the only alternatives. "It is the responsibility of Christians to seek new creative solutions which never allow either justice or freedom to destroy the other."

The section which drew up this report recognized that the delegates to the Amsterdam meeting came from all parts of the world, in which a great variety of social situations obtain. The report suggests that the responsible society should be the goal for churches in all lands; despite the difficulty of positive action in some parts of the world, obedience to God is always possible. "It is one of the contributions of the ecumenical experience of recent years that churches under these contrasting conditions, have come not only to appreciate one another's practices but to learn from one another's failures and achievements and sufferings".

The United Nations at Work

The World Forum

The third regular session of the General Assembly, that opened at Paris with the delegations of the 58 United Nations gathered in the Palais de Chaillot, is not primarily a session to decide specific items on the agenda. It is rather a test of UN strength—a test to determine if that organization can endure the disruptive stress of Soviet-United States rivalry.

Delegates did not have long to wait for the contest to resume where it had left off in the last session. Andrei Vishinsky of the Soviet Union tried unsuccessfully in the General Committee of the Assembly to have five key items deleted from the proposed agenda of the Assembly. Two of the questions were political: the report of the Balkan Commission charging that Greek rebels have received aid from Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia; and the report of the Korean Commission which supervised elections in the southern (U. S.) zone of Korea. The other three issues can have a serious impact in the future on the application of the Charter and the effective functioning of the United Nations.

1) The request of the Interim Committee ("Little Assembly") that it be given permanent status.

2) The Argentine proposal for the admission to the United Nations of six nations whose applications were vetoed in the Security Council—an Argentine attempt to by-pass the Big Five veto power on admissions.

3) The proposals to alter the power of veto in the Security Council. The United States has proposed that the veto be eliminated in the case of pacific settlement of disputes (Chapter VI) as well as in the application for membership. The Argentines have a more drastic suggestion. They would call a constitutional convention of all UN members to amend the Charter so as to eliminate or sharply restrict the power of veto.

Other issues of grave import are being debated by the Assembly. Assassination and ambush of UN personnel in Palestine have added weight to the Secretary General's plea for an armed guard, which the United States has been committed to support in principle. India and Indonesia are still unsettled business. The Atomic Energy Commission report, stating that further study on its part is useless until there is more cooperation in "broader fields of policy," will dramatize the stalemate now existing on the control of weapons of mass destruction.

Beyond all these issues, however, all the delegates will be watching Berlin and the attempt of the two giants to control the future of Europe. As has been forcefully pointed out by Secretary General Lie, the United Nations is crippled until a general agreement is reached between East and West.

Homeless DP's

The International Refugee Organization ha become a full-fledged agency of the United Nations When Denmark joined the IRO and thus became th fifteenth nation to ratify the constitution, the organi zation officially came into being. Under the directio of William Hallam Tuck, its Director General, th IRO will continue the work with refugees which th preparatory commission has been doing for the pas fourteen months. During this period 256,000 displace persons were either repatriated or resettled in ne homes. Some 700,000 displaced persons are being care for in camps. Sixteen countries have reached agree ments with the IRO whereby they pledged themselve to help resettle the mass of displaced persons. Perhap the chief problem of the IRO, is the discriminator policy of some countries toward refugees.

Suffering Children

Aake Ording is the man primarily responsible fo the establishment of the United Nations Appeal fo Children. Recently he resigned his post as directo of the Appeal so that he could unofficially use hi influence to revive the campaign which, by vote of th Economic and Social Council, will close December 31 1948. 230,000,000 hungry and sick children through out the world need help. To date, however, th Appeal for Children has failed. Only a tiny fractio of the total amount set as a goal has been raised. Mr Ording hopes to persuade the United Nations t extend the time limit of the Appeal and, further, hope to influence the 52 countries and 30 territories parti cipating to increase their contributions. The origina slogan of the Appeal still goads the conscience: "Giv One Day's Pay—And Save A Child!"

A Hungry World

The scientists prophesy that over-population an dwindling natural resources will result in failure t grow enough produce to meet man's basic needs o earth. The Food and Agriculture Organization, i might be said, is striving day after day to brake thi accelerating movement of mankind "toward self destruction." Some of the world-wide activities which are especially notable in the FAO program include control of debilitating diseases in agricultural area (malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases), reclamatio and resettlement of eroded rural sections, use of ferti lizers and improved seeds, irrigation projects, an increased livestock production. Through its surveys the FAO discovers the basic needs of the variou world regions; through its practical activities t increase food production, it raises the standard o living; through its long-range program, it hopes t help mankind defeat the scourge of hunger.

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*

"WRONG GLASSES" By permission of Sweigert and *The San Francisco Chronicle*

"Of Many, One?"

Now that the world evolution has given them rganized world religions] a real chance to divest emselves of some of their nationalist biases, without any way interfering with their positive contribuons to 'good' and healthy forms of nationalism, rticularly in the cultural sphere, they may indeed lp create that large-scale climate of opinion requie for the creation of a constructive world order. turning inwardly and detecting ever new ways of man cooperation in the spiritual sphere they will o help devise means for a new human cooperation the worldly sphere. By reforming themselves, they ll help reform the world."

—SALO WITTMAYER BARON in
"Modern Nationalism and Religion"
(Harper and Brothers, New York).

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he rightness of a right lies in its being embraced thin a system of rights, in which the freedom of ch is limited by the freedoms of all. Hence interional organization gives a nation its rightful vereignty, and does not take it away."

—RALPH BARTON PERRY in
"One World in the Making"
(A. A. Wyn, New York).

"In our concern to go beyond nationalism we need to guard against the temptation to veer toward a sentimental universalism that indiscriminately embraces foreign cultures and depreciates the local culture. The world spirit we are to strive for is a view that proceeds from a responsible citizenship at home toward wider participation in the world at large for the very reason that responsible living impels us toward this farther range. Not sentiment alone but the very structure of the common life dictates this world outlook."

—BERNARD EUGENE MELAND in
"America's Spiritual Culture"
(Harper and Brothers, New York).

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"We may hope ultimately to do better than the Romans, if we can have the patience. . . . . to try to transcend the nation-state by the method of consent. For may not the answer to those who associate universal states with the decline of human energy and human culture be that universal states in the past have been put together initially by force, not by consent, and that they have never recovered from the wounds they received at their birth? Can we perhaps meet successfully the challenge to make of many one without destroying the many?"

—CRANE BRINTON in "From Many One"
(Harvard University Press, Cambridge).

On the Political Front

Assassination of Palestine Mediator

Count Folke Bernadotte was well known and honored as an energetic and useful citizen of the world. Although he never aspired to public office or participated in a large way in political affairs, he served well and faithfully many grand humanitarian causes. He was in many respects the equal of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who, like Bernadotte, worked untiringly to better the conditions of people who had suffered seriously from war and its aftermath. While Bernadotte's career was not so spectacular as Nansen's, he served equally well, and his work as president of the International Red Cross and his efforts to ameliorate the conditions of war prisoners demonstrated his great humanitarian interests.

He accepted the difficult and thankless task of mediator in the struggle between the State of Israel and the intransigeant Arab states, well knowing its difficulties and dangers. He was accused of bias by both sides. While many felt that he was unduly influenced by British and American interests in the Near East, few doubted the sincerity of his efforts to establish peace.

Count Bernadotte was a soldier who fell at his post in the battle for peace. But now it seems that history may repeat itself and that even this tragedy, shocking as it is, will be the means of securing the results he so eagerly sought. Peace and justice established in the Near East will give the United Nations a victory and new strength, and will make international cooperation a reality. The United States and Britain are now working on parallel lines. There are many issues involved in the report of Count Bernadotte that can only be settled by careful and painstaking consideration, and require a maximum amount of goodwill. The one gain to Israel is that by accepting the report, Israel will be recognized by the major powers as an established government. Therefore, in spite of its unacceptable features, the Bernadotte Report may now be used as a basis of settlement, with details to be worked out later.

Jew and Arab will find ways to live at peace with each other. Adjustments in borders can be made. As stated in an editorial in the *Times* of September 25th: "It is clearer than ever that the two states formed out of the Holy Land cannot live without international support. Their paramount interest is not in the division of the territory, but in the maintenance and strengthening of an international authority to uphold and defend their independence and security."

Count Bernadotte joins the long list of martyrs who, through the centuries, have given their lives for the good of mankind and the future of civilization.

"Rebellions" in Pacific Asia

In Pacific Asia, the tension areas are numerous a interrelated. The second year of freedom for *Ind* and *Pakistan* begins inauspiciously, an Indian cor spondent reports, in an atmosphere of "suspicion a acute discontent." Although the war between Ind and Hyderabad was stopped in its incipient stag relations between Pakistan and India continue to strained and Kashmir remains a sore spot. How t death of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the "father Pakistan," will affect Pakistani relations with t rest of the world cannot yet be determined.

The *Indonesian* Republic's Provisional Parliame has granted unlimited powers for three months President Soekarno to cope with a communist cou in East Java under Muso, a Russian trained leade at the same time it has resolutely rejected all offers Dutch military aid to quell the "rebellion," fearin that Dutch help might again become "police actio such as lost the young Republic the richest sectio of Java and Sumatra to Netherland forces last summe Dutch obstructionism and failure to live up to agre ments is blamed by Republican leaders for the gro ing strength of Communism. The Good Offices Co mittee has been unable to establish a just over-a settlement because of the completely pro-Dut attitude of the Belgians and the predominantly pr Dutch American attitude.

Large areas of *Burma* are under communist co trol — red Flag (Trotskyist) Communists, Whitefl (Stalinist) Communists, and White Band PO's (fo mer private army of U Aung Sang). Although th three groups are opposed to the Premier's fifteen-poi Socialist program, they have nothing else in commo The rebel fighting is reported led chiefly by Trotsk ists. After a leader of the government troops, Bri U Tin Tut, was assassinated, the Burmese proclaime a state of emergency.

Disturbances in *Malaya* have increased durin recent weeks, and the British plan to send additiona troops to curb them. The wave of violence in th peninsula and the continuing guerrilla warfare a attributed to communist direction. These uprising like those in other areas of Pacific Asia, have bee traced to machinations of an Asian Cominform whic has met in India.

Meanwhile, communist activity is reported to h heightened in *Siam*. The bloody struggle continue in the Luzon swamps between the Hukbalahaps an the government forces of the *Philippines*. And th Soviet Union has announced it will withdraw i troops from Northern *Korea* on January 1, 194 inviting the United States to do the same in th Southern Sector.

OBSERVE UNITED NATIONS WEEK

October 17-24

Program Suggestions

These films and radio broadcasts may stimulate discussions on the United Nations' aims and accomplishments. Your group can build a variety of programs around them.

Films and Film Strips

lighlights of the United Nations Year. A sound film istributed by Film Program Services (1173 Avenue f the Americas, New York City. Rental: $2.). A picorial presentation of United Nations activity in varius fields including Health (WHO), Relief (IRO), ood (FAO), Economic Cooperation, Children UNAC), Headquarters, etc.

attern for Peace — Charter of the United Nations. ilm explaining the function and purpose of each epartment and its members. Distributed by the ritish Information Services (30 Rockefeller Plaza, ew York 20, N. Y. Rental: $2.) Combines the edia of charts and animated drawings, as well as oving pictures.

he Secretariat. A 35 mm. slide film produced and stributed by the United Nations, Department of ıblic Information (DPI), Lake Success, New York. vailable without charge. In photographs, illustraons, and charts, deals with the eight departments of e Secretariat and their relationship to the major gans. Commentator's notes accompany each film.

our United Nations. Cartoon filmstrips prepared by e Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace, in llaboration with Film Publishers, Inc. A series of e 35mm. strips, 50 frames in each, accompanied by inted narration and discussion material. Designed r use by clubs, churches and schools. The topics are: *orking Together for Peace, Design for World Liv-g, Pattern for World Prosperity, Better World eighbors,* and *World of Laws and Order.* For sale om Women's Action Committee (1 East 57th Street, ew York City. $3 for each title).

omic Energy — Problems of International Control. m strip produced by the United Nations Film oard. Available free to schools, churches, and other cussion groups, from Film and Visual Information vision, United Nations, Lake Success, New York. eks to explain objectively, by means of drawings and arts, the Soviet and American plans on which omic controls have deadlocked for more than two rs.

Radio Broadcasts

Consult your local newspaper for notices of radio program carrying reports of United Nations activities. If your radio stations are not now carrying the following programs, ask them to make the necessary arrangements, starting with special United Nations week broadcasts:

UN Today. Quarter-hour review of significant international developments highlighted by the recorded voices of delegates as they speak at the UN meetings around the world. Monday through Friday or Tuesday through Saturday over the Don Lee network (West Coast), the Yankee network (East Coast), Dominion network (Canada).

Memo from Lake Success. Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, Saturdays from 6:15 to 6:30 p.m.; outside New York, Sundays, 9:45 to 10:00 a.m.

Behind the Scenes at UN. "Human Interest" programs furnished by the UN Radio Department to about 350 stations throughout the country.

We Can Work It Out Together Or Fight It Out Alone, is the slogan used by the National Broadcasting System in scheduling several programs especially for United Nations Week. Ask your local stations to carry these programs as well as regular broadcasts such as "The Eternal Light", the "National Radio Pulpit", and "Living 1948" which, on Sunday, October 17th, will devote their time to the United Nations.

The Little Assembly. Radio broadcast scheduled by NBC for Friday, October 22, 1:00 o'clock (New York time). Over 30,000 schools throughout the country will use this broadcast as part of their regular assembly programs. During the half-hour the Paris meeting of the General Assembly will be picked up and relayed.

The Church and the UN. Recording available for local radio stations from the Church Peace Union. A transcription of the dramatic sketch written and presented by Gotham Radio Productions for the Conference of Religion for Moral and Spiritual Support of the United Nations, at Town Hall, New York, June 17th, 1948. Playing time: 29½ minutes. The script of this dramatic presentation can be procured free of charge from the Church Peace Union.

Suggested Reading on the United Nations

As the General Assembly in Paris carries on its work of discussion and recommendation, many people will want to have a clear understanding of the United Nations — how it functions, what it has done and what its prospects for future success are. Several books and pamphlets that have recently appeared will help people comprehend both the potentialities and the limitations of international organization today.

To understand the body of custom and law built up over the centuries of international relations is essential for insight into world organization. Philip C. Jessup has a familiarity both with the historical development of international law and its modern practical application in the United Nations. His last scholarly work, *A Modern Law of Nations* (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1948, 236 pages, $4.00), is invaluable to serious students of the United Nations.

In a series of published lectures delivered at Harvard, *The United Nations* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1947, 154 pages, $2.50), Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, constitutional lawyer and statesman, does much to clarify the Charter and point out its strength and weakness. Not without justice he charges the great powers with the major share of the blame for the failure of the United Nations to be a more effective organization.

World Government enthusiasts would do well to read Crane Brinton's provocative volume, *From Many, One,* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1948, 126 pages, $2.25), a collection of lectures by a distinguished social scientist. Brinton points out the damage done by perfectionists seeking to establish a world government now. Political integration, he contends, must be based on historical development.

Survival or Suicide, (Harper & Brothers, New York, 1948, 209 pages), edited by Harry H. Moore, is largely made up of selections from the writings of a wi variety of authors and given cohesion by means of t original chapters and editorial work by Mr. Moor The result is an unusually clear and effective pr sentation of the choice we must make — surviv through international cooperation or suicide throug narrow nationalism. A useful tool for teachers secondary schools and church schools. Excellent bibli graphy. Discussion questions for each chapter.

Three Department of State publications — *Gui to the United States and the United Nations, T United Nations in Action,* and *The United Nation Three Years of Achievement,* are full of valuab factual material. Teachers, clergymen, public speake and discussion leaders will find these pamphlets usef aids. Order from Dept. of State, Wash., D. C.

Especially designed for churches, schools and club *United Nations Week* contains practical suggestio for programs, worship services and sermons. Sing copy, free from the Church Peace Union.

The Struggle for a Lasting Peace by Trygve Lie being distributed by the American Association for t United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York Cit Mr. Lie in simple and forthright language reviews t achievements of the United Nations and makes su gestions for its strengthening.

Beatrice Pitney Lamb has written an excelle 14-page pamphlet summarizing the record of t United Nations: *The United Nations — A Thre Year Record* (Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 45 Ea 65th Street, New York City).

Leaflets on the work of the councils and specialize agencies of the United Nations are available at yo nearest United Nations Information Center or fro the Department of Public Information, Lake Succes New York.

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